









## CRICKET.

## CLUB "A" v. CLUB "B".

Played on the Club Ground on Saturday, the "B" team thanks to a good innings by T. E. Pearce—winning by three wickets and nine runs. The teams played ten aside. Scores:—

CLUB "A".	
C. W. Beswick, c. Muriel b. Pearce	10
M. M. Maas, c. and b. Pearce	7
R. A. Land, b. Pearce	1
G. R. Sayer, c. Moore, b. Baker	54
P. S. Leigh-Bennett, b. Baker	7
C. A. Hooper, b. Baker	27
C. A. Glaister, c. Morgan b. Baker	0
Dr. A. Glaister, c. Morgan b. Baker	0
C. Baker, c. and b. Pearce	13
A. C. Leith, b. Taylor	0
S. S. Moore, not out	7
Extras	7
Total	135

Extras .....		135		
Total .....		135		
BOWLING ANALYSIS.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Major Morgan .....	4	0	18	0
Pearce .....	12	2	33	4
Taylor .....	8	1	21	1
Muriel .....	5	0	32	0
Baker .....	8	1	24	4

CLUB "B".	
R. P. Thurstield, c. Beswick b. Brand	10
A. L. Gace, c. Moore b. Brand	0
M. Manning, b. Brand	3
H. E. Muriel, b. Glaister	11
H. Kennedy, b. Brand	12
F. H. Baker, c. Beswick b. Brand	14
T. E. Pearce, not out	63
T. E. Pearce, c. and b. Maas	0
H. A. Taylor, c. and b. Maas	30
Major Morgan, did not bat	1
Extras	1
Total (for 7)	144

Extra .....	144
Total (for 7) .....	144
BOWLING ANALYSIS.	
	O. M. R. W.
Brand .....	10 2 26 5
Glaister .....	9 1 46 1
Maas .....	5 0 41 1
Sayer .....	4 0 30 0

## SCOUTS v. RESERVES.

The following will represent the Scouts against the Reserves on the Hongkong Club Ground, to-day (Monday), play commencing at 10 a.m.:—G. R. Sayer (Captain), R. A. Brand, A. L. Gace, C. J. Hewitt, R. O. Hutchison, R. Kennedy, P. S. Leigh-Bennett, M. M. Maas, H. E. Muriel, E. B. Reed, and F. Syme Thomson.

## CLUB v. KOWLOON.

The following will represent the H.K.C.C. v. Kowloon C.C. at Kowloon on Wednesday next, play to commence at 10.30 a.m.:—R. Hancock, T. E. Pearce, R. N. Anderson, D. E. Donnelly, R. A. Brand, R. P. Thurstield, M. M. Maas, P. S. Leigh-Bennett, Major Morgan, F. Syme Thomson, and E. J. R. Mitchell.

## LAWN TENNIS IN SHANGHAI.

The final match in the Ladies' Open Singles Championship was played at the Cercle Sportif on 30th October. The finalists were Mrs. C. D. Pearson and Mrs. P. Enticknap, and the former won by the score of 6-1, 0-3.

In the Men's Singles Championship, Mr. J. S. McEachran and Dr. Moore met in the final match. The game was not the close one which was expected, as will be seen from the scores, 6-1, 1-6, 6-2, 6-4, the match going to Mr. McEachran.

## THE SEIZURE OF ARMS IN SHANGHAI.

## "DUPES OF AN UNSCRUPULOUS ROGUE."

The arms and ammunition case, which has attracted so much attention during its hearing at the Mixed Court, Shanghai, has been concluded.

In passing sentence upon the two prisoners, Mr. Grant Jones (the British Assessor) said:—(To Tsung Tze-dau and Ng Vung-sing) You have been found guilty of having in your possession munitions of war. That is a very serious offence. If these arms had been destined for use in this country we should have had to deal with you in terms of years and not in terms of months. But the arms were not destined for use in this country: the plot in which you were engaged was undoubtedly a plot to stir up sedition amongst the Indian subjects of the King whom I serve. Regarding you rather as the dupes of an unscrupulous rogue, I have interceded with the magistrate on your behalf, and you are going to receive a comparatively light punishment. You, Tsung Tze-dau, by your conduct after arrest and by your bearing during the hearing of this case, have impressed us more favourably than your fellow culprit. You will enter into a recognizance with one surety in the sum of \$500 to come up for sentence within three years if called upon to do so, and to keep the peace and be of good behaviour, and not to associate with persons like Nielsen and other undesirable. You, Ng Vung-sing, will go to prison for three months.

M. Millerand, the French Minister of War, has submitted to the Chamber a Bill instituting a war medal to be given to all soldiers and sailors involved out of the army and navy, and after the war to all soldiers who have taken part in the campaign.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.  
HONGKONG CLUB'S FINE DISPLAY.

For the first time in several seasons, the Hongkong F.C. commenced their League season with a win. The victory of three goals to nil over the Navy on Saturday was gained by a decisive superiority in all parts of the game, and ranks among the best of the Club's performances of recent times. True, the Navy were not at full strength, but it would have required a considerably stronger team all round to have beaten the Club on this occasion. One may be quite confident that once the Clubmen have settled down they will prove as formidable a combination as the Colony can produce.

The features of the game were the magnificent displays of Black-who, with Stalker, proved almost impassable—and of the forward line, which co-operated much better than the Navy's front line, and were smarter in front of the objective. The Club halves were never very happy, however; the untiring efforts of the Navy inside men, who repeatedly came back after being robbed and tackled the opposing half before he could get into position to pass the ball, upsetting their play.

The Club, who were attacking, except for rare intervals, practically the whole of the game, brought a long pressure on the Navy's defence in the first half to fruition some little while before the interval, Walker—who had previously scored an offside goal—crossing the ball far from the Navy keeper's reach. About midway through the second portion of the game, Pennell turned in from the left and shot into the far corner. This second success placed the issue beyond doubt. Fenimore and Rowbottom played sterling defensive games, but ere long McTavish gained possession close in, and he found little difficulty in beating the custodian with a well-placed shot. From this point the Club seemed to slacken their effort somewhat, and the Navy men took up the running. They never seriously troubled Swan, however, and when time came they had failed to open their account.

The Clubmen must have felt gratified at the support accorded them by the civilian element among the onlookers. With the exception of the Shield final last year, one would have to cast one's memory back quite a long time to recollect the attendance of so many civilians at a Club match, and it is to be hoped that this will continue.

## SHROPSHIRE DRAW WITH R. E.

The Shropshires did very well indeed to draw with the R.E., who had previously been having matters much their own way. The score was one goal each.

## HONGKONG LEAGUE—DIVISION II.

Two very good games were played in the Second Division of the League on Saturday. In the one the Staff and Departments registered four goals to two by Belcher's, and in the other St. Joseph's College beat the Kowloon Dock Juniors by two goals to love.

The goal-scoring in the first-mentioned encounter was shared by two men, Davies claiming all four for the winners and Swan bagging the other side's brace. Swan (from a penalty) and Davies early on opened their respective side's account, and before the interval Davies had put on a further couple, both resulting from splendid shots. He kicked a penalty straight at the Belcher's keeper, however, and after a somewhat exciting scramble the ball was cleared from the danger zone. Play ran even in the second half, and each team added a goal to its total.

St. Joseph's were a more experienced combination than the Kowloon Juniors, but they were a trifle lucky to get the two points. Goldenberg senior beat the opposing defence not long after the start, and also claimed the second goal, though this should have been disallowed, as the goalkeeper was plainly pushed over the line when recovering from a faulty "save." Kowloon possesses not a few really promising players, but until they have a greater sense of the value of unity and co-operation they will find it not easy to win matches. Individual members of the team worked on their own account, Ross especially, but the eleven as a whole played disjointedly. St. Joseph's did not appear to be anything like so powerful as last year.

The meeting of the Ceylon Legislative Council, which took place on October 13, under the presidency of H.E. the Governor, Sir Robert Chalmers, was easily a record from the point of view of duration of sitting. The Council assembled at 2.30 p.m. and, with a break of one hour for dinner, continued in sitting until exactly 1 a.m.

## RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

Mr. Hewitt is one of the very few men who speak their minds freely in Hongkong—albeit his flow of words may occasionally be dammed—that I always feel inclined to applaud him even when I cannot agree with him. Nevertheless, I find it impossible to approve of his attitude at the Licensing Board meeting this week. The question of granting a licence to an alien enemy should never arise, for the simple reason that all such should be in the internment camp; but the case of a naturalised British subject is different. He has been granted British nationality, and so long as we agree to respect his "papers," it seems to me un-English to endeavour to deal him an oblique blow. Let us say, if you will: "So many men of German birth who have professed friendship for England have played the part of Judas that we are compelled in self-defence to regard their naturalisation papers as they regard them, namely, as 'scraps of paper.'" That would, at least, be straightforward, but until we have the courage to take this step let us refrain from "pin-pricks."

The correspondent who headed his letter this week "Official Cussing" would have been more correct if he had entitled it: "An Unofficial Cussing."

How did it happen, I wonder, that the Hon. Mr. Hewitt omitted the Press Censor from his omnibus vote of thanks at the last meeting of the Legislative Council? It is just those who work silently and unobtrusively behind the scenes for the safety of the Empire who are most deserving of recognition. To the uninitiated it might almost appear that the office of the Press Censor in Hongkong is a sinecure, inasmuch as he rarely, if ever, sees anything that has not been censored and published before. But that is just what makes his task so trying. He has to detect the perils that lurk in the paragraph passed by his colleagues elsewhere. None but those engaged on the Press can appreciate properly his difficulties, and when, as frequently happens, he pays us the delicate compliment of eliminating from our columns that which has been passed by the Press Bureau of London for publication in papers with circulations verging on a million we feel that the least we can do is to accord him this tribute.

Once again the expected has not happened. The typhoon for whose visit we made preparations this week did not put in an appearance, though with the glass falling ominously and the wind churning up the surface of the harbour until it resembled a turbulent inland sea, there was every reason to anticipate it. The harbour was cleared, passengers on the ferries felt like deep-sea sailors, and people made all snug in their houses and waited—happily, in vain, and with no sense of disappointment.

When a typhoon is whirling in the neighbourhood of Hongkong and the wind sweeps through the streets in strong and fitful gusts, Chinatown is a place to be avoided. The Chinaman never seems to realise the approach of danger and so allows his elongated signboards to remain outside his shop when the premonitory symptoms of a typhoon set everything swaying ominously. At times these heavy signboards succumb to the lusty gusts, throw a somersault on two in the air, and then crash to the ground. This sort of thing happened frequently in Chinatown on Friday evening, when the wind blew with more than ordinary force. From a "dug-out," or some other such safe retreat, this sort of thing may be quite entertaining, but everyone cannot be expected to dig himself in whenever there is a blow. Cannot some regulation be introduced to make it incumbent upon Chinese shopkeepers to take in their signboards when there is a gale, or must we wait for a heavy casualty list first?

Whether it was the announcement made in the D. P. of the loyal example set by certain Sanitary Board coolies, or the revelations made by the Governor recently regarding 150 men who were still standing aloof from their fellows, the fact remains that the ranks of the local defence forces have been swollen, steadily and unostentatiously, during the past week. The new recruits have, of course, been warmly welcomed, so that those who have hitherto neglected to "do their bit" need not be deterred, by fear of labelling themselves as "slackers," from coming forward to bear their share of the common burden. After all, it seems incredible that there can be 150 men in the Colony skirting an obvious duty without some physical or other good excuse.

I was glad to read that a wily "Special" had succeeded in bringing home to a glancer of garbage the error of his ways. But the raker of refuse heaps is not the only sinner who stands in need of salvation. While walking offensively along a side-street you may find yourself suddenly assailed with a kaleidoscopic collection of culinary clippings, which have been sent down to you, uninvited and unannounced, from one of the verandahs above. This sort of attention is quite common in some parts of the City, principally in the Chinese quarters, where you may also receive a generous sprinkling of water from an industrious "boy" who has been deputed to scrub the verandah floor.

The Government has hearkened to the moving appeal of the overworked mercantile unit who rose in his wrath when he discovered that Wednesday was to be declared a public holiday instead of Monday, thereby curtailing the scant leisure of his fellow "sloggers" and himself. He can now look forward to two whole days—Monday and Wednesday. It is to be hoped that his joy will not be marred by any self-reproaches that he did not ask for a "clean sweep" from Saturday to Thursday, so as to get in an Irishman's "week-end."

RODERICK RANDOM.

## A TOUCH OF NATURE.

When I am old and guests of hearty laughter No longer give me pains in my midriff I shall remember in that grim hereafter With gratitude your name, O Private Smiff!

Not for your valour or your manly beauty Do I recall you by fond Memory's aid; Simply because you, at the call of duty, Came in a state of nature to parade.

Not in the "altogether" for your figure Set off the regulation uniform: Down to your knees you were, in fact, "do rigueur."

Alas! 'twas but the calm before the storm.

Your legs, from dimpled knee to dainty ankle, Were bare as was Bathsheba on the tiles: Your blissful ignorance no launt could rattle: You could not catch the meaning of our smiles.

Till someone cried, "Hi! Smiff, where is your puttee?" And thereafter, several seconds slowly gone, Half-dazed, like one about to commit "suttee," You mumbled, "I forgot to put 'em on!"

Ah! luckless Smiff, the most confirmed of "grousers" From fickle Fortune ne'er received such knocks; For, though your Captain could not give you trousers, I'm credibly informed he gave you "socks."

If you are wise do not repeat your sin, sir; For on consideration you will find One touch of nature makes the whole world kin, sir. But does not consequently make it kind. D. S. O.

## THE COLONY'S FINANCE.

The financial statement of the Colony for August reveals the following position:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.	
Balance of assets and liabilities on 31st July, 1915	\$2,742,422.78
Revenue from 1st to 31st August, 1915	870,786.65
	\$3,613,209.43
Expenditure from 1st to 31st August, 1915	1,134,046.04
Balance	\$2,479,163.46

## BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

Returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st October, 1915, as certified by the managers of the respective banks, are as follow:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	\$ 6,453,690	\$ 5,000,000*
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	23,331,000	15,500,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Limited	1,268,603	\$50,000†

Total \$31,053,293 \$21,550,000  
\* Sterling securities deposited with Crown agents valued at \$1,850,000.  
† Securities with the Crown agents \$68,040.

As an example of what German logic leads to among officers who regard their uniform as a Royal liver, Mr. Weigall cites the following incident:—"I was walking one day with a German officer in a street in Berlin when we observed a drunken labourer approaching us along the pavement. The officer at once dragged me to the opposite side of the road and with an unceremonious past the reeling man with an unceremonious explained to me that his action was due to his desire not to be accosted or touched by the man, for had his uniform been in any way insulted he would have had to kill the offender on the spot."

## INTIMATIONS

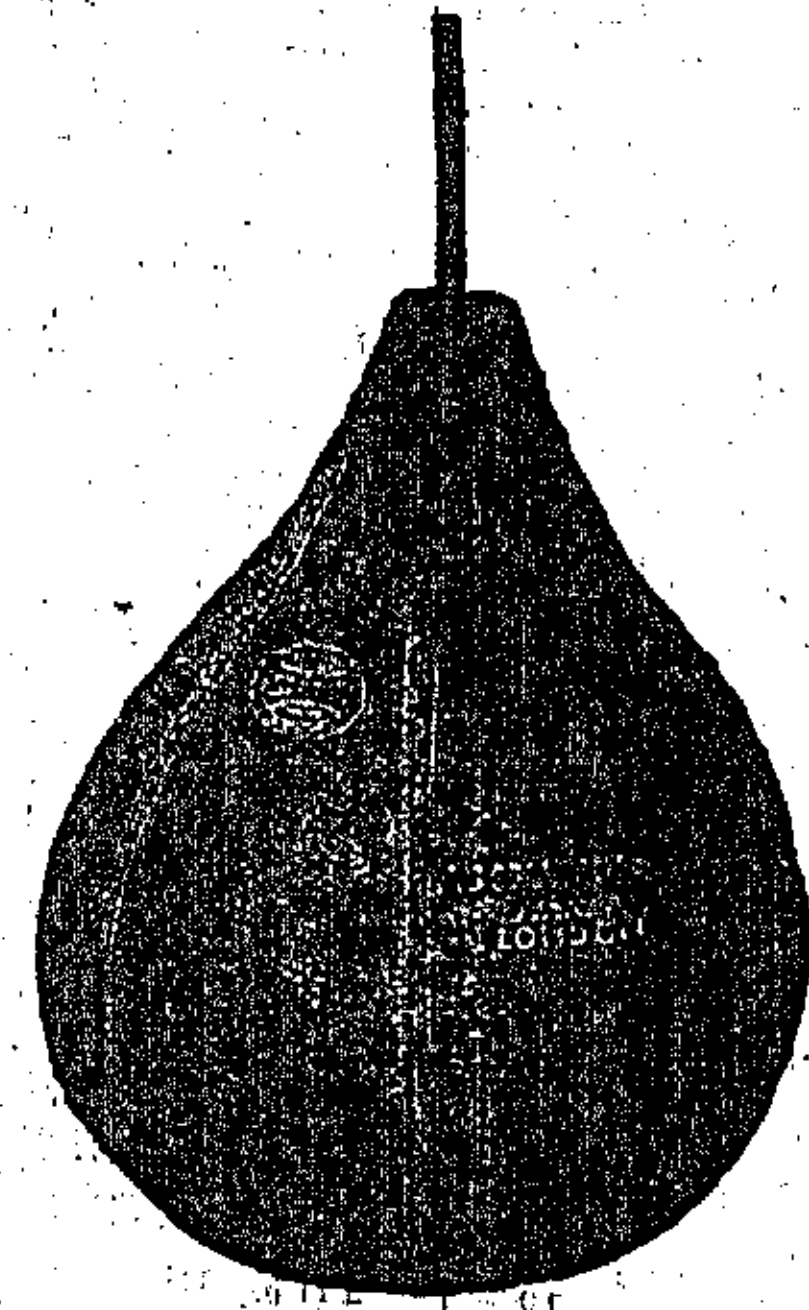
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

SINGLE  
AND  
DOUBLE END  
STRIKING  
BAGS.  
KNUCKLE MITTS.  
GLOVES.  
STRIKING BAG  
SWIVELS, ETC.

SPALDING'S  
"CHAMPIONSHIP"  
AND  
"INTERNATIONAL"  
BOXING  
GLOVES  
AS USED BY  
ALL WELL-KNOWN  
CHAMPIONS.



## CRICKET BATS

BY THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.  
WICKET KEEPING AND BATTING GLOVES.

LEG GUARDS

BEST WHITE

CANVAS

FROM \$4.

PER PAIR.

BEST WHITE

BUCKSKIN

FROM \$6.

PER PAIR.



## SAKURA BEER.



Hongkong, 12th August, 1915.

SOLE AGENTS:  
SUZUKI & CO.,  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,  
TEL. No. 468.

## BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

## "HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU. AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.  
INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES!

24 PAGES!!

24 PAGES!!!



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

TO-DAY (MONDAY), 8th November, 1915, being a BANK HOLIDAY, all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business.

By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1915. [1158]

## MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

TO-DAY (MONDAY), 8th November, 1915, being a BANK HOLIDAY, all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business.

By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1915. [1159]

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

## THE Steamship

"NELLORE," Captain A. M. King, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about the 19th November, 1915, taking Passengers and Mails for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MONGOLIA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "KHIVA," due in London about the 3rd Jan., 1916.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1915. [1]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

## THE Steamship

"JAPAN," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board on the 9th Nov. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense. Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside, most of the Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1915. [29]

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., whose Registered Office is situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, hereby Give Notice that in consequence of the purchase by the Company of the Steamship "MOURA," it has applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894 in respect of Steamship "MOURA," Official Number 101726, Gross Tonnage 2,027 Tons, Registered Tonnage 1,247 Tons, heretofore owned by the UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED, for permission to change her name to "HALHONG," and to have her Registered in the new name at the Port of Hongkong as owned by the DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

Any Objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping within seven days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at Hongkong, the First day of November, 1915.

DOUGLAS LAPIRAK & Co., General Managers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. [1136]

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue to Mr. Lau Sai Tung of Hongkong Duplicate Certificates of 200 Shares in this Company or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon statement that the Original Certificates

Nos. 8594-100 shares numbered 246029/246138 dated 16th November, 1908.

Nos. 8803-50 shares numbered 187703/187727, 251086/251710; 25th March, 1909.

Nos. 9786-50 shares numbered 6901/6950 dated 27th May, 1910.

have been LOST or DESTROYED, and Notice is hereby given that if within 30 days from the date hereof no Claim or Representation in respect of such Original Certificates is made to the Company the Undersigned will then proceed to deal with such application for Duplicates.

For the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD., SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1915. [1161]

## INTIMATIONS

## THEATRE ROYAL HONGKONG.

## OPENING TO-NIGHT!

NOVEMBER 8TH.

## MR. MAURICE E. BANDMANN PRESENTS

## HORACE GOLDIN.

The World's Greatest Conjuror and Magician, and Leading London Company of Vaudeville Artists, including

Miss BARBARA BABINGTON, London's Principal Boy.

Misses HAY and CRAWFORD, Simultaneous Dancers Extraordinary.

Mr. T. GOSWARD, Italy's Leading Musical Comedian.

LEYWOOD and NORELL, Burlesque Impressionists.

And Company of 30 Artists.

SPECIAL MATINEE! SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH, AT 4 P.M. Children Half-Price Everywhere.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S from 9.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. and at HONGKONG HOTEL from 2 to 6 P.M.

PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1. Hongkong, 1st November, 1915. [1135]

## THE HONGKONG CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

## THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the Members of the above Club will be held in the Club House to receive the Committee's Report and pass the Accounts for the year ending the 31st August, 1915, TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 8th November, 1915, at 6 P.M.

A. D. GEE, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1915. [1132]

## HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING &amp; DYEING CO., LTD.

(IN VOL. LIQUIDATION).

## TAKE NOTICE that a MEETING of

Members of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of November, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon.

## AGENDA.

1. To lay before the Meeting an Account of the acts and dealings of the Liquidator and of the conduct of the winding-up up to the date of the Meeting.

2. To propose an extraordinary resolution sanctioning an interim return to Members as follows:—

That an interim return by the Liquidator of One Hongkong Dollar per share to the persons who are registered as Members of the Company on the 15th day of November, 1915, be and the same hereby is sanctioned.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 15th November, to MONDAY, 22nd November, both days inclusive.

Dated Hongkong, the 14th day of October, 1915.

C. BERNARD BROWN, Liquidator. [1080]

## G. R.

## IN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSULAR COURT AT CANTON.

## PROBATE JURISDICTION.

Canton, Thursday, the 28th day of October, 1915.

## CITATION FOR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

In the Goods of SMOLLETT CAMPBELL, Deceased.

IN virtue of an Order of His Majesty's said Court, bearing date this Day, I do hereby summon and cite all and sundry persons of whom I have notice, to appear on or about the 28th day of November, 1915, and show cause, if any they have, why letters of administration (with the will annexed) of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights, and credits of SMOLLETT CAMPBELL, late of Macao, China, who died at Hongkong on August 20th, 1915, should not be granted unto ARCHIBALD SMOLLETT CAMPBELL, Attorney for ELIA GRACE CAMPBELL, of 49, Brunswick Gardens, Kensington, London, England, the widow or other next of kin or the universal legatee named in the will, as, in default thereof, the Court will proceed to grant the same accordingly.

(Sd.) R. S. PRATT, Vice-Consul and Additional Judge. [1156]

## G. R.

## NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [738]

## FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE. Standing in its own Grounds, situated at TAIPO, containing Four Rooms, out-offices, etc. Electric Light.

For particulars apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1915. [1127]

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 2, Mountain View.

Apply to— H. E. POLLOCK, "Princes' Buildings," Hongkong, 8th November, 1915. [1046]

## TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.

Apply— DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARBSTON, Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1094]

## TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.

Apply— LINSTED & DAVIS, Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1089]

## TO LET.

NOS. 1 and 6, TORRES BUILDINGS, Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for occupation.

Apply to— SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION, Hongkong, 26th September, 1915. [963]

## TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.

Apply— PERRY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING, Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [575]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour. Immediate possession.

Apply to— SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [45]

## TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED AND THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon, with every modern convenience. Immediate possession. FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, possession on or about 1st November next. Modern appointments throughout, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rents.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

TWO-ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

WINDSOR LODGE, Kowloon, Six-Roomed House, Tennis Court. Immediate possession.

Apply to— HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 3rd November, 1915. [958]

## TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King's Buildings, OFFICES in Des Voeux Road Central.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace, HOUSES at the Peak.

NO. 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

NO. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.

GODOWNS, at Wanchai.

GODOWNS, at New Prince Kennedy Town, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.

Apply— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [38]

## TO LET.

From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.

Apply— A. B. AVASIA, Care of E. PARANER, No. 1, Duddell Street, Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

## TO LET.

NO. 2, "FAIRVIEW," Nathan Road, Kowloon.

NO. 25, SEYMOUR ROAD, WOODLANDS VILLAS WEST.

NO. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Top Floor.

NO. 58, PEEL STREET, on Caine Road level.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.

"LEWKNOR," No. 126, THE PEAK.

"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.

"HILLSIDE," No. 110, THE PEAK, 6 Rooms Furnished, from 1st November, 1915.

ONE OFFICE or SHOP in Duddell Street, Ground Floor.

NO. 1 and 2, COLLEGE GARDENS 6 ROOMS each, from 1st November.

NO. 3, "THE ALBANY," ROOMS, in Duddell Street.

"ROSENEATH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.

NO. 6, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

ONE GODOWN, No. 3, Burrows Street, Wanchai.

TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street, "WESTWARD HO," Bonham B. Rd.

"MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms).

NO. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK Unfurnished.

NO. 19, THE PEAK (6 CAMERON VILLAS, Apply to— LINSTED & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 3rd November, 1915. [43]

## INTIMATION

A gift that will be remembered

all the year round.

## OUR CALENDAR

## OF CATHAY

for 1916

CONTAINING 8 INTERESTING

PICTURES OF CHINA LIFE.

PRICE \$2.00

## A. S. WATSON

## &amp; CO., LTD.,

## HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong Office: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.

London Office: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 8th, 1915.

## DIET OF THE JAPANESE SOLDIER AND CIVILIAN.

JAPAN has for so many years been represented as the land of high thinking and plain living that it is natural that many amateur economists should, at this crisis, when the necessity of meeting the heavy expenses of the war is pressing upon the people, turn to a country where thrift is supposed to have become a fine art. Unfortunately, however, there seems to be little knowledge of the actual facts, and some most extraordinary statements as to the food and manner of living of the Japanese are being circulated by those who pretend to be in a position to know.

Thus we find a member of the Japan Society stating that the Japanese soldier on active service subsists on raw fish, vegetables and fruit salads, seaweed, uncooked eggs and sweetmeats, with which he is happy and content "provided he can secure a little boiled rice and hot weak tea." This is putting the cart before the horse with a vengeance, the fact being that the diet of the Japanese soldier when on active service is rice, with pickled plums to make the rice go down. This is the official menu, and while, no doubt, it is occasionally amplified, the Japanese soldier regards this as the fighting food. Moreover, the Japanese are proud of the fact that the soldier's diet is such a simple one, and ascribe Japan's victories to the high thinking which is alleged to attend such plain fare. This Spartan diet, however, is probably actually due to a desire for economy. When the food is thus severely limited the handling of supplies is facilitated, which, with the cheapness of the food itself, greatly reduces the expense of maintaining an army in the field. The picture, however, has a reverse side which is not so pleasing. The disease of beri-beri, which has been traced to a germ in rice, is not the least of the enemies the Japanese soldier has to fight when on active service, for, while

the disease is prevalent among all classes, it is rampant among those who have to subsist mainly on rice. When not on active service the Japanese soldier is very well fed; in fact, it has been stated on good authority that he fares better than he would at home. Plenty of meat and nourishing food is provided, and the diet is varied as much as possible. It is, therefore, only when on active service that the martial spirit of the Japanese soldier is supposed to be fostered by plain living.

In regard to the civilian population, just as the English people mainly subsist on bread, so the Japanese, like other Asiatic peoples, mainly subsist on rice. They do not eat rice in preference to bread for reasons of economy or for the encouragement of high thinking. They eat it because they like it; because it gives them a satisfied feeling which they do not obtain on a foreign diet. Medical men inform us that rice is not so nourishing as wheat and that therefore a larger quantity has to be taken, the result being a feeling of repletion and, incidentally, a greater strain on the digestive powers. It is this feeling of repletion which the Japanese miss when on a foreign diet, and as us absence makes them feel that their hunger is not satisfied it is not uncommon for a Japanese to supplement a foreign-style dinner with two or three bowls of rice when he returns to his home. Further, even although a large quantity of rice be eaten, the small amount of nutrition it contains requires that the meals should be many. This is more especially the case among those engaged in manual labour. Thus the farmers have five, six, and, sometimes, even seven, meals a day—a fact which seems not to be known to those who dilate on the plain living of the Japanese. The sedentary classes, of course, do not require so many meals, but, nevertheless, there is a considerable amount of eating between the three or four meals they take. The peasants, who cannot afford to eat only rice, mix it with barley. This probably does not lower the nutritive value of the food, but, on the other hand, it does not increase it. There is, also, a large consumption of different kinds of peas and beans, sweet potatoes and other roots, of which the Japanese have a great variety. All these preparations are rendered palatable by a little fish (fresh or dried), or, in the absence of this, some kind of pickles. These, however, are not used as a diet by themselves, but merely to flavour the rice or other cereals which form the basis of the meal. Rice or barley without an appetiser may be likened to the dry bread which is regarded as the lowest form of diet in Europe. But while the Japanese prefer rice to bread, which they regard as a kind of cake, it is not by preference that they limit the delicacies to be eaten with the rice; it is a matter of necessity. Japanese food is as expensive as foreign food when due variety is taken, and the average income is not large enough to cover such an expenditure.

What is the effect of this diet on the people? Japanese statistics are acknowledged by the authorities themselves to be not very reliable, but it may be noted that the results of the yearly examination of conscripts have recently shown that Japan is retrograding rather than progressing physically. Constitutional diseases, such as trachoma and tuberculosis, are said to be on the increase, while the stamina of the race on the whole shows no improvement. This may be merely a passing phenomenon, but it is worthy of notice as raising the question whether those principles of thrift which aim at reducing the amount of nutriment, in proportion to its weight, supplied to the body are really sound or not. To increase the productive power seems to be the right road to enable a nation to meet the increased cost of living, but, so far from there having been an increase of the productive-power of Japan, a recent visitor to the factories of the country decided that the Japanese would never be a great industrial nation unless the workmen were speeded up very considerably.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 8 a.m.

A Gazette announcement states that Mr. Ng Hon-tsz has been re-appointed a member of the Sanitary Board.

For the convenience of their customers, Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. will open their premises until midday on Wednesday.

Mr. A. E. Crapnell has been appointed trustee of the Zetland Lodge of Freemasons, in succession to the late Mr. G. J. B. Sayer.

During the temporary absence of Sir Everard Fraser, Mr. Herbert Phillips will be in charge of the Consulate-General in Shanghai.

Mr. Barlow, of The Peak, was fined \$4 by Mr. Hazland at the Magistracy on Saturday for allowing his dog to be abroad without a muzzle.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court, Hongkong, on Saturday with stealing \$25 in notes from Mrs. Stapleton, of 6, Victoria View. The case was adjourned.

Seats may be booked to-day at Messrs. Moutrie's from 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and at the Hongkong Hotel from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. for the performances of Horace Goldin and Company.

Mr. R. J. Birbeck, M.A., of Queen's College, is on his way out from Home. He is completely restored to health, and "did his bit" for his country by working on the National Register at Bristol.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—Paymesters' Guild, \$200; Brass and Iron Dealers' Guild, \$60; St. Stephen's Church (C.M.S. Chinese), \$52.51.

The Indian watchman at Tai Po railway station was fined \$15 with the alternative of a month's imprisonment by Mr. Hazland on Saturday for being intoxicated while on duty. Mr. Aslett, Traffic Inspector, said there was a good deal of drunkenness among the Sikhs on the railway.

A Chinese convicted before Mr. Lind-sell at the Magistracy on Saturday of stealing a mackintosh and gold watch from 45, Queen's Road Central, was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour on each of the charges of larceny, and to a year's imprisonment for returning from banishment.

The October issue of the *Yellow Dragon Magazine* says: "We have heard, with the deepest regret, that of the two brothers of Mr. Ralston who were with the land forces in the Dardanelles, one was killed outright by shrapnel, while the other is reported wounded and missing." Mr. Ralston is one of the masters at the College.

A Gazette notice states that when a vessel is entering or leaving the Whampoa Naval Dock a large blue flag by day, and three red lights, vertically, by night, will be exhibited at the head of the Dockyard flag-staff. Steamers observing either of the above specified signals exhibited must proceed at dead slow speed when passing the vicinity of the Dock gates.

The annual *al fresco fete* in aid of the funds of the Hongkong branch of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul will be held next Sunday, under the patronage of H.E. the Governor and Lady May. Upon the efforts of the local branch about one hundred poor families are more or less dependent, and the funds for their support are almost entirely obtained from this annual fixture.

The death took place at the Shanghai General Hospital recently of Mr. George Norman King, of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., at the early age of twenty-six. Deceased came to Shanghai in March, 1910, to join the staff of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., having been



# THE WAR.

## A RUSSIAN VICTORY.

### MANY PRISONERS AND MUCH BOOTY.

### TERRIBLE TRENCH FIGHTING IN THE WEST.

### BRITISH TROOPS IN SERBIA.

### ADVANCING MAGNIFICENTLY.

### LORD KITCHENER.

### THE "GLOBE" SEIZED BY POLICE.

#### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### TERRIBLE TRENCH FIGHTING.

#### THE NEW SPIRIT.

AMSTERDAM, November 6th.  
A German correspondent on the Western Front describes the new spirit of trench fighting as more desperate, more virulent, and more cruel owing to embitterment resulting from the great French offensive in September.

"Hitherto, the most merciless fighting has been in Argonne," he says, "where the wooded country, favouring savage warfare, has produced the 'Argonne type,' known on the whole front. The picture of the grimy fighter, reminiscent of primal days, when men fought like cannibals and wild animals, is now general. The same horrible methods have been adopted along the whole line, and been adopted along the whole line, and the victory lies in hand-to-hand fighting, the battle swaying with thrusting, wrestling, throttling, and biting; with knife, bayonet, rifle-butt, and spade.

"The real zone of horror is between the trenches, where multitudes of rats, fattening on the rotting corpses, grow fat till they resemble little dogs, and are slaughtered with loathing when they stray into the trenches.

"Gone are the days when hours daily were practically set apart by the French and German soldiers to emerge from their trenches and exchange chaff. Now, instead of pointed jokes, missives are exchanged which are unpleasant and hateful."

#### GERMAN ATTACK BREAKS DOWN.

PARIS, November 6th.  
A communiqué says that a fresh German attack on La Courtrai position broke down completely.

A French mine explosion seriously damaged part of the German positions between the Argonne and the Meuse.

#### LIVELY CANNONADES.

PARIS, November 7th.  
A communiqué states:—There has been a lively cannonade in Artois, north of the Aisne, also in Champagne, where heavy guns were employed on the whole front between Tahure and Hill 199. There has been violent trench fighting with grenades in Pétro Wood.

#### RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### GERMANS IN DIFFICULTIES.

#### VIOLENT RUSSIAN ATTACKS.

AMSTERDAM, November 7th.  
General Ruskay has evidently got General von Hindenburg into difficulties. A Berlin communiqué admits violent Russian attacks among the lakes in the Dvinsk region, emphasising four successive attacks at one point. General Linsengen is also engaged against the Russian offensive, while General Bothmer claims to be counter-attacking after a recent defeat.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### A RUSSIAN VICTORY.

PETROGRAD, November 7th.

A communiqué states:—The Russian victory in the Strypa region ended after several days' desperate fighting near the village of Semikovtze and on the western shore of Lake Ischkuve. The surprise attack of the Russians was conducted with swiftness against the enemy's front, and included the crossing of the river Strypa, which the enemy totally unexpected. The difficulties of the Russians began with the despatch of a haul of prisoners to the rear. These had to be sent across the river and the lake in face of most determined efforts by the Germans to recover their comrades. The enemy poured deadly artillery and rifle fire into the Russian rearguard, which was in charge of the prisoners on the right bank of the Strypa, but the Russians faced all the attacks and, protected by gusts of fire by their own artillery, did not retire to the left bank till the prisoners and booty had safely crossed. The Russians also captured 800 prisoners and two guns west of Rafalovka.

LATER.

The Russians, in a surprise attack, captured 8,500 prisoners in the region of the river Strypa, besides a number of officers and machine-guns which are not yet determined.

#### THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH TROOPS IN THE FIGHTING LINE.

#### ADVANCING MAGNIFICENTLY.

PARIS, November 7th.  
A Salonika correspondent says that the British troops in the fighting line are advancing to the affray magnificently. The Bulgarians are violently but fitfully bombarding the French positions at Krivolak. The Bulgarian attacks in the Perlepe region are meeting with a stubborn Serbian resistance. Fresh troops are leaving for the Serbian front, whither convoys of arms, ammunition and victuals are also being despatched. The Serbian army is slowly re-concentrating.

#### NISH FALLS TO BULGARIA.

AMSTERDAM, November 6th.  
A Sofia telegram says that a Bulgarian Division has entered Nish.

#### GERMAN CLAIMS.

AMSTERDAM, November 7th.  
A Berlin communiqué claims further progress in the Morava valley. The Germans are now nearly seventy miles southward of Belgrade. Generals Mackensen and Gallwitz claim together over 2,000 prisoners.

#### MOVEMENT OF GREEK TROOPS.

PARIS, November 7th.  
The report of the concentration of Greek troops near Monastir is denied by Greek officers, who state that the Greek army is normally concentrated on the frontiers in accordance with the Greek plan of mobilisation.

#### GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### LORD KITCHENER.

#### COMMENTS ON RUMOURS OF RESIGNATION.

LONDON, November 7th.

The Press Bureau announces that Lord Kitchener's resignation has already been denied. It is equally untrue that he tendered his resignation to the King, that his visit to the King related thereto, or that his visit to the Eastern theatre of war betokens his resignation. On the contrary, the visit is being undertaken in the discharge of his duties as Secretary of State for War, which he has no intention of abandoning.

LATER.

The latest statement, purporting to be authoritative, is that Lord Kitchener will be back at the War Office next week, and that he intends to remain at the War Office until the end of the war. He had not contemplated visiting the King, and the summons to the Palace was entirely unexpected. His Majesty the King is feeling a little better, and he desired a chat. The conversation was entirely general.

#### MUCH SPECULATION.

Another telegram states that there is much speculation regarding Lord Kitchener's departure from the War Office. The Times offers "explanatory considerations, not without authority," and says that it may be taken for granted that Lord Kitchener's mission is altogether different in character from his previous visits to France. Otherwise, he would not need a substitute at the War Office. It should be remembered that Lord Derby's scheme freed Lord Kitchener from the business of recruiting, and he will thus be at liberty to divert his attention to other matters, of which the most important is the war in the Near East, of which Lord Kitchener has first-hand knowledge. Therefore, it would not be unnatural if he devoted himself entirely, in consultation with the Allies, to the settlement of that tangled problem. The rumour that he would command the army in France is entirely without foundation. The newspaper associates Mr. Asquith's assumption of the duties at the War Office with the reorganisation of a higher direction of the war, which is now proceeding.

#### LEAVING FOR NEAR EAST.

LONDON, November 6th.

Despite the denials, the papers generally assume that Lord Kitchener has left the War Office, but only in order to take up an equally important post elsewhere.

It is hinted in some quarters that he will take charge of affairs in the Near East. There is no suggestion whatever of a disagreement with the Cabinet.

LATER.

The Press Bureau announces that Lord Kitchener, at the request of his colleagues, has left England on a short visit to the Eastern war theatre.

#### GREEK POLITICS.

#### NEW CABINET TO BE FORMED.

ATHENS, November 7th.

On the 6th inst. the King charged M. Scouloudis with the formation of a new Cabinet. The ex-Ministers will retain office, and M. Scouloudis will be Foreign Minister.

#### CENSORIAL DELAYS.

ATHENS, November 7th.

The delays in the Greek censorship destroy the chronological order of telegrams. Consequently, there has been a great confusion on the position of the crisis. From the latest telegrams it appears that M. Zaimis persists in his refusal to form a Cabinet.

#### AUSTRALIAN WHEAT FOR ITALY.

PERTH, November 6th.

The West Australian Government has been asked by Italy for a quotation for the supply of 100,000 tons of wheat, Italy to supply the steamers. Negotiations are proceeding.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE "GLOBE" RAIDED BY POLICE.

#### DRASTIC OFFICIAL ACTION.

LONDON, November 7th.

Following the publication on Friday of a report that Lord Kitchener had resigned, and its reassertion yesterday, the police last evening raided the offices of the *Globe*, and seized the printing plant and type.

LATER.

The seizure of the *Globe* is the most drastic official step taken against a daily paper since the outbreak of war. No reason was given, but it is presumed that it is a result of the *Globe's* assertion on Friday that Lord Kitchener had resigned, while the paper on Saturday displayed posters with the words:—"Kitchener and politicians: the *Globe* re-asserts." The police did their work in a most thorough manner, seizing all the copies of Friday's and Saturday's issues, cutting off the electric current for the printing machines and removing the stereotype plates. There were no arrests.

#### GERMAN INTRIGUE IN AMERICA.

#### THE OBJECTS OF A TEUTON FUND.

NEW YORK, November 7th.

The Federal investigators into the German bomb conspiracy have begun an enquiry into the purposes of \$45,000,000 which was raised in the United States by the sale of German bonds. It is believed that the fund was intended, firstly, to purchase ships, employable as neutral boats for carrying supplies ostensibly to Scandinavia but really to Germany; secondly, to purchase stocks of chemicals and acids for the manufacture of explosives; and thirdly, for the establishment of submarine bases at Mexico and in the West Indies.

#### VIGOROUS PRESS SUPPORT FOR PRESIDENT WILSON.

NEW YORK, November 6th.

The Press vigorously supports President Wilson on the subject of German-Americans.

The *Herald* says:—It is high time that the small and noisy groups of alien sympathisers were brought to book. The *Evening Sun* says:—Let us have no mawkish sentimentality, but clean out the whole nest of plotters and punish them with exemplary severity.

#### RECRUITING SCENES.

#### IRISH EMIGRANTS HELD UP.

LONDON, November 7th.

The Cunard Company announced yesterday that it cannot accept bookings from Britishers eligible for military service. This was a sequel to the scenes of excitement at Liverpool upon the sailing of the *Saxonia* for New York. When a number of Irish emigrants appeared the recruiting people got busy, and the crowd jeered the Irishmen. Then the firemen of the *Saxonia* landed and told the officials that they would refuse to sail if the Irish shirkers were allowed aboard. The Cunard Company upheld the firemen, and refused the Irishmen passages. Six of the latter immediately joined the army.

#### SHIPPING RESTRICTIONS.

LONDON, November 7th.

The decision to exempt from requisitioning vessels loading wheat in North America for the United Kingdom not later than December 15th, has been revoked. The exemption now applies only to vessels chartered by noon yesterday.

#### TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, November 7th.

The imports for October show an increase of £10,413,122, and the exports an increase of £23,387,150.

#### EXCHANGE RATE IMPROVING IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, November 6th.

The exchange rate has improved in a report that further credits in favour of Great Britain, possibly amounting to \$20,000,000, are being arranged.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### FATAL NEW YORK FIRE.

#### FACTORY GIRLS ROASTED ALIVE.

NEW YORK, November 7th.

A fire which took place at a four storeyed wooden building at Brooklyn, occupied by sweaters and blouse factories, caused a panic, and twenty persons were killed and fifty injured. The fire started on the first floor, near the staircase, cutting off the escape of the majority of the 1,100 employees. Eight girls were roasted to death in the overcrowded fire escape. Most of the victims jumped to the street below.

#### NEW ENLISTMENT SCHEME.

LONDON, November 6th.

The Recruiting Committee has issued a statement explaining that recruits may enlist and return home to continue their occupations until their group is called up. They will wear an armband and will be given an opportunity to voluntarily undertake preliminary drill. A fortnight's notice of being called up will be given in order to allow time to arrange business affairs.

The groups of single men will be first called up, then the married men.

#### BRITISH HARBOUR DIFFICULTIES.

LONDON, November 7th.

Mr. Asquith has appointed a committee to enquire into the difficulties of congestions in the ports and harbours of Great Britain, with Lord Inchcape as chairman.

#### NOBEL PRIZE-WINNERS.

LONDON, November 6th.

The Nobel prize-winners include T. A. Edison (Physics); N. Tesla (Literature); R. Roland (Chemistry); and Theodor Svedberg (Chemistry).

#### DEATH OF A MUTINY VETERAN.

LONDON, November 6th.

The death has occurred of Major-General H. W. Holland, C.B., an Indian Mutiny veteran.

[Telegrams received on Saturday, and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 6.]

#### A NEW RACE OF BIRD MEN.

#### BRITISH MASTERY OF THE AIR.

These airmen are a new race of human beings. Five of the "superavian" birds yesterday evening utterly distracted the Hun batteries along our front. The air spaces above were spotted with shrapnel puffs, regularly, in the proportion of currents to a well-made "plumduff" (I can think of no other better illustration) and back and forth passed the hawks with the most perfect and practical indifference. You hear the muffled "plop" up aloft about eight seconds after you have seen the sparkling flash of the bursting shell; you have even seen the graceful rounded curl of the shell-smoke form and change shape before you hear the "plop."

When the batteries are really busy you see flash upon flash away up there, four or five together, and soon the flashes merge into a wild confusion of irregular "plops." The hawks, if you follow them in great danger, dodge the shells by continually shifting their angle of flight, darting here and there and it must need a cool head, and hands and feet which work automatically, up there.

We have seen flights where it seemed impossible for the hawk to miss a shell, and then, when the hawk had reached safety, we have seen him deliberately turn back and return to the same danger zone. It looks like bravado, but it is not. That hawk did this five times while we watched from the front trench, and when he finally decided to go home to roost, and regained safety, it was a great relief to cheer him, and I hope he heard that bottled-up explosion of relief we gave him.

In the evenings, after sunset, pink and yellow, the hawks, from all points of the Hun front, come home to roost. Gliding in, with engines stopped, they swoop in long, gradual slants. And when you think what they have been through, your thoughts break down in a shamed confusion. It does not seem fair, in your ignorance, complete and dense, even to think of their dangers.

Talk about mastery of the air! The air is like the sea, in its unknown dangers, which call for certain inborn qualities, and the mastery of the one can be easily mastered of the other. That is just my belief. At any rate, our bird-men treat the Hun bird-men with as much inborn superiority as our seamen do the Hun seamen. If a German hawk ever passes over us, he is a hunted and harried, unhappy thing, which very soon "goes" for home and lagerland. You never see them at their ease and serene.

#### CANTON NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, November 3rd.

SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT BY CAPT. TOM GUNN.  
The first day's flight of the well-known Chinese aviator, Capt. Tom Gunn, on a seaplane, was witnessed at Tai Sha Tau yesterday by a large crowd of eager spectators. The weather was fine, and, notwithstanding that a strong northerly breeze was blowing for the greater part of the afternoon, the exhibition proved flight was made by Capt. Tom Gunn, arrived in a motor-boat at 3.15 p.m. and, mounting the seaplane, sailed eastward for a short distance to Ap Tun Kwan, then turned back for about 1,000 feet, and rose to a height of 4,300 feet. This was followed by three circular trips in the air. Capt. Tom Gunn, on dismounting from his seaplane, was received with a deafening ovation. Subsequently another flight was made by Capt. Tom Gunn, accompanied by advisor Li Shui, one of General Lung's aides-de-camp. This time a height of 5,400 feet was attained. Floral bouquets and other tributes were offered to the aviator, and a eulogistic message from General Lung, highly commending Capt. Tom Gunn's abilities, was read by the Private Secretary to the Chief of the Water Police Department.

To-day a further series of flights was given, and on one occasion Capt. Gunn was accompanied by Mr. Wong Kwong Ling, Chief of the Police Department. General Lung presented a gold medal to the aviator on the completion of his exhibition.

#### THE MONARCHICAL QUESTION.

On the first instant a formal meeting of the citizens' representatives who were recently elected to go to the Metropolis to vote on this question was held, and the result of the balloting was unanimously in favour of China reverting to a monarchical system of Government and of proclaiming Yuan Shih-kai Emperor. The authorities have telegraphed the results of this meeting to Peking, and it is understood that, having formally arrived at a decision on the question, they have decided to appoint ten of the representatives to proceed to the capital to vote accordingly.

#### PRESS UNDER STRICT CENSORSHIP.

Whilst writing on this subject it may be interesting to note that the Chinese newspapers are now under strict censorship and are not allowed to publish or reproduce anything from outports or foreign papers unless such news is first approved of by the Government censors, whose seal must be obtained to all "copy" before publication.

#### FANTAN.

Rumours have been widely circulated that a syndicate recently formed has tendered for the fantan monopoly in Canton, and that the Government is about to accept this tender with a view to augmenting the revenue. What amount of truth there may be in these statements it is impossible to say, but everyone seems to feel that the monopoly may be granted, and articles have appeared in some of the vernacular papers beseeching the Government not to make a small addition to its revenue at the cost of ruining the Kwangtung people.

#### LIST OF PASSENGERS TO ARRIVE.

Per P. and O. str. *Malwa*, from London, October 2nd.—To Hongkong: Miss H. Jacob, Mrs. C. B. Buyers, Miss F. M. Cooper, Miss L. M. Jones.  
Per P. and O. str. *Moolton*, from London, October 16th.—To Hongkong: Dr. J. Dunlop, Miss C. J. Nicholls.  
Per P. and O. str. *Morva*, from London, October 30th.—To Hongkong: Inspector and Mrs. Garrard, Mr. C. Fox, Miss M. Day, Mr. S. P. Lentest, Mr. W. G. Coggin.  
Per N.Y.K. str. *Kushima Maru*, from London, October 9th.—To Hongkong: Mr. R. J. Birbeck, Mr. M. Williamson, Mrs. and Miss Fleming, Mr. F. E. Glazebrook, Mr. and Mrs. Clayton, Rev. Gamble, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Ridell, Mrs. Price and two children, Miss Ewing, Miss Dykes, Miss Heyworth, Miss Fisk, Miss Thacker, Mr. L. R. Medham, Mr. F. Hicks, Mrs. A. J. Malcolm and three children, Mrs. Muirhead and infant, Mr. A. Morley, Mrs. Wood, Miss Paton, Mrs. A. Paske-Smith, Miss L. M. Clark, Miss Waters, Miss Tyler, Mr. Alf. de Souza, Mr. A. de Souza, Mr. C. de Souza.  
Per N.Y.K. str. *Mishima Maru*, from London, October 23rd.—To Hongkong: Dr. and Mrs. Sanders and child, Mr. L. Ross, Mr. T. Haslam, Mr. and Mrs. Sorensen and two children, Mr. Kerr, Capt. W. A. Valentine, Mrs. Slade.  
Per N.Y.K. str. *Suna Maru*, from London, November 6th.—To Hongkong: Mrs. and Master M. Henderson, Mrs. and Miss Main, Mrs. Hodgins, Mr. and Mrs. Weir, Miss Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Wolf and two children, Mrs. P. Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. Grist, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Moore-Mead, Capt. F. Wheeler, Rev. and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, Mr. A. J. Poole, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Smalley and two children, Mrs. and Miss E. Roberts, Mrs. Knight and infant.







## MARINES AT GALLIPOLI.

## A FINELY-TOLD TRIBUTE.

The following account of the heroism of the Brigade of Royal Marines, which has been fighting in Gallipoli since the first landing, has been written by an officer of the Marines recently involved in the fighting, and is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the history of the war.

The history of the Royal Marines contains few episodes more striking or more dramatic than those which took place during the memorable days of the landing of the British Mediterranean Expeditionary Force in the Dardanelles in the months of March and April, 1915. They are surely among the most brilliant achievements of British arms in all the glorious history of this country.

After the first attack on the Bulair line, at the eastern extremity of the Gallipoli Peninsula, on Sunday, April 12th, the Marine Brigade was ordered to support the Australians, who had already "made good" and were being heavily pressed at Gaba Tepe. Never shall I forget the thrill of pride as I once again saw the fine old corps in which my grandfather and great-grandfather served and fought, parading for what proved to be one of the greatest efforts they had ever been called upon to make for God, King, and country. Veterans of many fights in various parts of our wide world, Empire-wide, stood shoulder to shoulder with the young men of only a few months' service, all of them alert and keen to tackle the job on hand, so much so that a young officer, turning to me, remarked: "By Jove, one wouldn't think we were going into one of the bloodiest fights in history; just look at them, aren't they great?" And truly they were.

"ENGLAND'S SHEET ANCHOR." Before them in the failing light of closing day rose the gaunt, rugged cliffs of Gaba Tepe. Their ominous outline was emphasised by cloud-like patches of bursting shrapnel from the well-placed Turkish guns. The Turkish gunners knew their business, and hundreds of men being towed ashore offered a bait too tempting for any gunner to refuse. Turkish infantry also, regardless of the fire of our fleet, were not slow in pre-empting our advance by a well-directed fire from rifles and machine guns. Our men never wavered for a moment. Here and there, above the din of battle, the voices of officers were heard giving orders and encouraging those who were passing through their baptism of fire. Remember the front page of the *Globe and Laurel* last night, "shouting a fine old sergeant-major with whom I had served for nearly a quarter of a century."

The *Globe and Laurel* is the corps gazette, and upon the front page are printed the glorious words of Lord St. Vincent. "There never was any appeal made to them for honour, courage, and loyalty that they did not more than realise their highest expectations. If ever the hour of real danger should come to England, the Marines will be found the country's sheet anchor."

They had not forgotten what was expected of them, indeed their faces expressed the determination to uphold every noble tradition and to win fresh laurels for the corps which saved Gibraltar for Britain, whose proud motto is *Per Mare per Terram*. "I will not describe in detail the extraordinary arrangements by which, now that darkness had fallen, we were able to find our way over scrubby ridges and through slushy nullahs to the positions which the Australian troops had so gallantly won, and were now so hardily holding."

AWFUL IN GRANDUR: GOD-LIKE IN SACRIFICE.

The outstanding feature of this landing must remain indelibly printed upon my memory for all time. These weird gullies, lying between overhanging craggy hills, which in some places rose to a height of 200 feet, covered with thick green foliage varied here and there by patches of sand. Here is a party of men, working like Trojans, digging themselves in, yonder the Turkish trenches, illuminated with a myriad darts of flame, from each one of which speeds forth that messenger who calls men home. Fire crosses fire at point-blank range. Turk and Briton have at length met in deadly grip to settle once and for all that long-fought-for sovereignty of the Cross over the Crescent. Life, bayonet, spade and pick-axe, these are the tools by which that sovereignty is to be forged.

The scene was awful in its grandeur, yet God-like in sacrifice, and I who am privileged to write this record bear witness to the fact, for have I not seen my men glorious in battle, patient in suffering, and splendid in death? Here is just one instance: A young officer is brought down to the dressing-station badly hit. His only anxiety is expressed in the broken utterance, "How long will it be before I can get back to my boys?" Poor lad! He never went back.

"CHEER O!" I have been asked sometimes what the feeling of the lads out there is towards those who stay at home, and at those times I hear again the voice of the brave lads saying, "If the boys at home only know what we know they would chuck their job and help us through." The remarkable thing is that they have perfect confidence in their chums at home; one hears no word of reproach, they never blame them, they are persuaded that will come as soon as they know how greatly they are needed. Meantime they keep up their spirits with that indomitable humour which makes them the most formidable opponents in the world. Trust the British bluejacket or Marine to find the funny side of things—he doesn't remain in the shadows. The saving grace of humour is a very real thing to him, and somehow he seems to transform tragedy into comedy.

During the hours of morning or evening hate one often heard the remark, "Say, Bill, is that Annie from Asia or fat Bertha?" and "No, she isn't, she's not a bit like her." "No, he don't mind, and so he jokes while the shells fly." "Cheer O" is his motto, and pathos and humour are so strangely intermingled in his attitude that he gains that mysterious quality spoken of as the "compensating balance," which enables him to struggle and endure, and will ultimately carry him through to a glorious victory, which is the only way to a lasting and honourable peace.

## WAR NEWS.

## ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

A French official report received by wireless and issued through the Press Bureau states:—"The massacres of Armenians continue all over Turkey. It is estimated that there are up to now more than 800,000 victims. Not only have the Government done nothing to prevent these massacres, but it appears to be established that in many towns the German Consuls have taken part in organizing them."

## RAID ON KAISER'S KITCHENS.

ROYAL COPPER POTS AND PANS TO BE TAKEN. The *Journal* of Paris, is informed from Geneva that the German ordinance relative to the seizure of copper, nickel, and other metals will apply equally to the Royal Household and that the Imperial Court will have to submit to its provisions. In consequence of this interpretation the court-marshals have proceeded to take an inventory at the palace of the Kaiser, the Crown Prince, and the reigning Princes and Princesses of the Confederate States.

According to the *Berliner Tageblatt*, the voluntary surrender of copper and metal goods was continued up to October 6th, after which date a general search warrant was issued for the immediate seizure of objects not given up, without prejudice to a criminal prosecution. *—Exchange.*

## 40 ZEPPELINS LOST.

## HEAVY CASUALTIES AMONG THE BABY-KILLERS.

I learn from a reliable source in Friedrichshafen (says the *Express* Geneva correspondent) that the German Headquarters Staff admit the loss of thirty-eight Zeppelin and nine Parseval airships since the war began up to August 31, 1915. Since this date a further report states two Zeppelins and one Parseval are "missing."

The majority of the airships were brought down by the Allies' aerial guns, and the remainder had "accidents" while landing. The average cost of these airships is over £100,000, while the newest models cost nearly double this sum. Therefore, Germany has lost over £3,000,000 in a year in her airships, bombs from which have killed and wounded 500 persons.

## GERMANY'S NAVY—AFTER THE WAR.

In concluding an optimistic article in the *Contemporary Review* on "The General Situation in Russia," Colonel F. N. Maude discusses the question of the future of Germany's army and navy. He thinks the Allies will have to allow Germany to "keep up some army," as army training has become an integral part of the life of all nations. He adds:—

But there is no reason why she should be allowed to maintain a navy, and if we refuse to permit any vessel flying the German merchant-flag, or German-owned in whole or in part, to enter any port belonging to the Allies, we can deprive her of any excuse for maintaining a war fleet, and we shall not be handicapping her industrial evolution in any way, because the merchant shipping, of the rest of the world can carry her goods for her with equal efficiency and economy. As between buyer and seller, it makes no difference who does the actual transmission from one to the other, and no private firm attempts to carry goods for themselves unless they can do so more cheaply than the customary carriers.

## "SECOND LOST MEANS DEATH."

## IMPORTANCE OF SPEED IN CHARGING.

The vital importance of speed in the offensive is brought out in the narratives of all who went through the Champagne fighting.

A Colonial infantryman, who was wounded between Suippes and Souain, said:—

"This will be a matter of hard running," the captain called out to us, "if we are the first wave." Well, we ran. We swept over the first trench, slaying the occupants with our bayonets as we passed. On and on we went. You could hear nothing but the hoarse breathing of our comrades and the roaring of the guns. "The bullets began to whistle past our ears terribly thick. They seemed all to come from one side, evidently from machine-guns. The captain shouted, 'Over there, quick. That redoubt.' We were just in time to get three machine-guns which were pumping away at us. We bayoneted the Germans back and front. You have to go quick, and no mistake. A second lost means death." *—Reuter.*

## WAR BREVITIES.

Prince George of Greece, who is married to the daughter of Prince Roland Bonaparte, has telegraphed to his brother, King Constantine, urging him to do his duty towards Serbia, and declare war against Bulgaria.

At a recruiting demonstration organised by the 7th London Regiment outside the Royal Exchange recently, Mr. Horatio Bottomley said: "I wish I could present myself as a recruit, but Anne Domini and embossings have put my chest measurement in the wrong place. I have been accused often of humbugging people in the city, but I could not deceive the army medical officer, or I would set you young men an example."

German newspapers announce a number of new military appointments in the west. Two generals, whose names are not given, have been dismissed. It is believed that they are the generals whose troops were beaten recently. The German Emperor finds it necessary to threaten his generals with disciplinary measures. In an order of the day he declares that every important success obtained by the Allies on the western front will be considered as due to culpable negligence of the German commanders, who will lay themselves open to being punished for incompetence.

## "HOW I RAIDED LONDON."

## VIVID STORY OF A ZEPPELIN COMMANDER.

## TRIBUTE TO OUR GUNNERS.

A full and picturesque account, as given by Commander Mathy, a Zeppelin commander, of the last air raid on the London district, is published in the *New York World*, whose correspondent has interviewed Mathy.

The Home Office points out that the news is passed for publication with the comment that it contains numerous statements which are quite untrue, and one (to the effect that an anti-aircraft gun has been placed under cover of St. Paul's) which can only be characterised as a falsehood apparently intended to excuse what German aircraft are attempting to do.

The voyage was Mathy's hundredth Zeppelin trip. As to his orders for the raid, he said:—

On this occasion for the first time my instructions were to attack certain points in the down-town City of London, such as railway stations, bridges, industrial establishments. I had strict orders to do everything possible to avoid hitting St. Paul's and other churches, museums, the Palace, Westminster Abbey, the Parliament Houses, and, of course, residential districts. I want to say there's not an officer or man in the aerial fleet who doesn't feel it as deeply when he learns that women and children and other non-combatants are killed as does a gunner or commander of big guns when he hears his shell didn't strike exactly where he wanted it to, and resulted in the death and injury of non-combatants.

## THE THAMES GUIDEPPOST.

After describing the journey over the North Sea, and speaking of the supplies carried by the Zeppelin, the commander continued:—

The mist disappears off the distance, and we can see the Thames River, which points the way to London. The Thames is an indestructible guidepost, and a sure road to the great City. The English can darken London as much as they want, but they can never remove or cover up the Thames, from which we can always get our bearings, and pick up any point in London we desire.

London is darkened, but sufficiently lighted on this night to enable me to see its reflected glow in the sky sixty kilometres away shortly before ten o'clock. We head straight for the glow in the sky, and then point on the Thames to get our bearing for the objects of my attack. Soon the City is outlined, still and silent below in the distance. There are dark spots which stand out from the blur of lights in the well-lit portions. The residential sections are not much darkened. It is the dark spots I am after, and I bear down on them as they mark the down-town city.

## "SPOTTED."

The commander describes the sensation when our searchlights "find" the Zeppelin:—

A sudden flash and a narrow band of brilliant light reaches out from below and begins to feel around the sky. A second, third, and fourth, and fifth come out, and soon there are more than a score of criss-crossing ribbons. It looks as if the city has suddenly come to life, and is waving its arms around the sky, sending out feelers for the danger that threatens. But our impression is rather that they are tentacles seeking to drag us to destruction. London keeps a good watch on the sky. Now from below comes an ominous sound that penetrates the noise of the engines. There are little red flashes and short bursts of fire, which stand out prominently against the black background. From north, from south, from right, and from left they appear, and following the flashes there rolls up from below the sound of the guns.

## THE ATTACK.

Coming to the actual bomb dropping Commander Mathy said:—

I picked up St. Paul's and with that point of orientation laid a course for the Bank of England. There was a big searchlight in the immediate vicinity of St. Paul's and the English had placed a battery of guns under cover of that church, as I could plainly see from the flashes as they belched shrapnel at us. I don't think the English should use their churches, museums, and similar buildings as cover or protection for their guns.

Although we had been fired upon on all sides we had not yet dropped a bomb. Above the Bank of England I shouted through the speaking tube connecting me with my lieutenant at the firing apparatus: "Fire slowly!" Now, mingling with the dim thunder from the guns below came the explosions and bursting flames of our bombs. We soon observed flames bursting forth from several places.

## LIVERPOOL-STREET.

Over Holborn Viaduct, in the vicinity of Holborn station, we dropped several bombs. From the Bank of England to the Tower—a short distance—I tried to hit the bridge, and believe I was successful, but to what extent damage was done I could not determine.

Manoeuvring and arriving directly over Liverpool-street station, I shouted "Rapid fire!" through the tube, and bombs rained down. There was a succession of detonations and bursts of fire, and I could see that I had hit well, and apparently done great damage. This has been confirmed by reliable reports we have since received. Flames burst forth in several places in that vicinity.

Having dropped all my bombs, I turned for home. My orders had been carried out, and carried out quickly! Despite the bombardment of the sky, we had not been hit.

## TEN MINUTES' RAID.

"How long were you over London?" the commander was asked. "The main attack was from 10.50 to 11 p.m.—just ten minutes," he said. "Then Zeppelin tactics of attack are to make a dash to points to be bombarded, and quickly get away?" "Yes; the attacks must be short and quick." Asked from what height he attacked, Mathy replied:—"I am sorry, but I don't want you to give the English their range. They are doing well enough as it is, and learning fast. Had Mr. Balfour stood by my side a few nights ago and looked into those flashing guns all over, he wouldn't say London was not a militarily defended city, and would perhaps not think so poorly of its aerial defence."

## WHEN THE ZEPPELIN CAME

## LONDONERS CALM UNDER BOMB FIRE.

The following impression of the Zeppelin raid on the London district on September 8th was sent to the American papers on September 12th by Mr. William G. Shepherd, the correspondent of the United Press.

Above the din of the orchestra there sweeps over the theatre a cavernous bass "boom."

"Zeppelin," whispers a pretty girl sitting next to a Scottish officer. "No," you hear him whisper, "it's a door banging." He's lying and knows it.

"Zeppelin!" "Zeppelin!" The whisper runs through the audience. If you knew what was transpiring in the street you'd be out there instead of waiting for the last act to end. Such a scene is being enacted out there as the old town of London in all its rich, thousand-year history never before beheld.

The curtain goes down. You file out of the theatre into a crowded street. Traffic is at a standstill. A million quiet cries make a subdued roar. Seven million people of the biggest city in the world stand gazing into the sky from the darkened streets.

Here is the climax to the 20th century. Among the autumn stars floats a long, gaunt Zeppelin. It is dull yellow—the colour of the harvest moon.

The long fingers of searchlights, reaching up from the roofs of the city, are touching all sides of the death messenger with their white tips. Great booming sounds shake the city. They are Zeppelin bombs—falling—killing—burning. Lesser noises of shooting are nearer at hand, the noise of aerial guns sending shrapnel into the sky.

"For God's sake! Don't do that!" says one man to another who has just struck a match to light a cigarette.

Whispers, low voices, run all through the streets. "There's a red light in the sky over there; our house may be burning," exclaims a woman clutching at a man's coat.

There are a million houses in London; why our's particularly?" he responds.

## THE FRENCH WAITERS.

A group of men talking French stand gazing up from the street. They are in waiter's clothes and have rushed out from the upper rooms of one of the most luxurious hotels in the world.

"The devils!" exclaims one, and then—"We've got it! It can't get away! There's shrapnel all around it!" "Oh—my neck!" says a pretty girl in evening wraps. "I can't look up a minute more." But she does.

All about you are beautifully garbed women and men in evening clothes. "Oh's" and "Ah's" long drawn out—exclamations of admiration like the sounds made by American crowds watching fireworks—greet the brilliantly white flashes of shrapnel.

Suddenly you realize that the biggest city in the world has become the night battlefield in which 7,000,000 harmless men, women, and children live. Here is war at the very heart of civilization, threatening all the millions of things that human hearts and human minds have created in past centuries.

There are more cries. "Good God! It's staggering!" as a shrapnel flash breaks apparently near the great airport. But the Zeppelin moves on steadily.

## ELEMENTAL PASSIONS.

What a roar of joy would go up from the millions of this great city if they could suddenly see the yellow object transformed into the flash of one gigantic gas explosion! Little white-gloved hands clap their approval of the Zeppelin's near approach to death; white teeth sparkle in smiles; men roar with delight. These men and women, flowers of the 20th century culture, have become elemental. Dirty, bloody, battle-made soldiers feel this same way in battle. Killings have been put into the hearts of these crowds. If the men up there in the sky think they are terrifying London they are wrong. They are only making England white-hot mad.

We are all brothers and sisters in the streets of London to-night—neither man nor woman, neither good nor bad—just human, outraged, mad, unwilling to die. This is a miracle the great gas bag in the air brings about.

On the plinth of "Chinès" Gordon's monument sit a soldier and a girl. She is tracing invisible figures on the stone pavement. His arm is about her; her face is bent to his. Maybe they've seen the Zeppelin to-night, but just now she's listening to the other story that will be new when the books telling the story of to-night's Zeppelin raid have crumbled into dust.

They typify London and England—unchanged one iota by this Zeppelin raid that only ended in the loss of 20 harmless lives. The next day recruiting tripled.

Miss Daisy Irving, a Coliseum actress, had arranged to kiss every recruit in their march through the streets of London, but at the last moment the War Office forbade it.

## At times of crisis it must be Bovril

## BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

## JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	FOR	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT
TULATJAP	MAKASSAR	7th Nov.	JAPAN	14th Nov.
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	14th Nov.	JAVA	16th Nov.
TJILIWONG	BATAVIA	27th Nov.	SHANGHAI	4th Dec.

• Wireless Telegraphy. The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the  
Yok Buildings, 1st Floor.  
Hongkong, 8th November, 1915.

## J A V A - P A C I F I C L I J N .

HEAD AGENCY, HONGKONG—YORK BUILDING.

REGULAR MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

J A V A , M A K A S S A R , M A N I L A , H O N G K O N G &amp; S A N F R A N C I S C O .

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about
ARAKAN	JAVA	7th Jan.	9th Jan.
TJISONDARI	JAVA	7th Feb.	9th Feb.
KABIMOEN	JAVA	7th March.	9th March.
TJIKEMBANG	JAVA	7th April.	9th April.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All Steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all Common Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to  
HONGKONG, 6th November, 1915.

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 7th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.85	29.83	29.85
Temperature	80	77	80
Humidity	73	26	78
Wind Direction	SSE	SE	South
Force	4	2	3
Weather	cg	o	o
Rain	—	0.20	—

Highest open air Temperature on 6th ... 81

Lowest open air Temperature on 6th ... 76

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 8th to 14th November.

HIGH WATER				LOW WATER			
Date	Day of Week	H'kong. Mean Time	Height	Date	Day of Week	H'kong. Mean Time	Height
Mon.	8	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.		
		10 2	5 7		3 42	1 0	
		8 53	8 6		2 53	3 8	
Tues.	9	11 4	5 3		4 31	0 7	
		9 37	8 7		3 21	3 7	
Wed.	10	10 15	4 9		5 24	0 7	
		10 24	8 6		3 48	4 0	
Thurs.	11	1 31	4 7		6 22	0 8	
		11 13	8 3		4 16	4 3	
Fri.	12	3 54	4 6		7 28	1 2	
					4 47	4 5	
Satur.	13	6 0	3 7		8 31	1 5	
		4 9	4 8		5 30	4 7	
Sun.	14	1 37	7 7		9 40	1 8	
		5 10	5 1		7 42	5 0	

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

## TO-DAY

Bank Holiday.  
6 p.m.—Hongkong Corinthian Yacht Club, Annual General Meeting.  
TO-NIGHT  
9 p.m.—Mr. Maurice E. Bandmann at the Theatre Royal—Horace Goldin and Company.

Wednesday, 10th Nov.—

Bank Holiday.

Monday, 22nd Nov.—

Noon—Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving & Dyeing Co., Ltd., Meeting of Members at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Wednesday, 24th Nov.—

Noon—Guedes & Co., Ltd., Meeting of the Creditors.

## ON SALE

AT THE

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

## NEW AND UP-TO-DATE

PLANS OF THE SI-KIANG

OR

WEST RIVER.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR

Giving all the Important Towns on route from CANTON to WUCHOW







100



